EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

Past and Present Condition of the Cretans.

Liberal Changes in the French Ministry.

The steamship Russia, of the Cunard line, Captain Cook, from Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 20th, arrived here yesterday afternoon- She brings two days later details of our cable telegrams.

The Dano-Russian Telegraph Company have received a commission to lay a submarine telegraph

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 18th ult. says that M. Paul de Cassagnac has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment for wounding his cousin, M. Lissaga-

The same paper announces that a long pending dispute between the operative masons of Aberdeen and their masters is now in a fair way of being amicably settled, both parties having agreed to submit

the matter to an arbiter mutally agreed upon.

The son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia still resides at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. He goes regularly to school at Bonchurch. Alamayou is still under the care of Captain Speedy, who brought him to England.

The Phare of Marseilles states that the woman Gabriel, one of the persons accused in the late case of husband poisoning in that town, and who was condemned to hard labour for life, has just died in the hospital of Aix. She was serious fill during the trial, and had to be carried to and from the

The Emperor Napoleon gave 1,000 francs towards the statue of Mr. Cobden which has been erected at Camdentown, and on the 17th uit, the committee under whom the statue was put up waited on the French ambassador to request that he would thank the Emperor for his donation and convey to his Ma-jesty a photographic picture of the unveiling of the

An agrarian outrage is reported to have been pered on Saturday, the 12th ult., in Meath county. Mr. Morgan Rotheram was fired at while driving Virginia to Athboy on that evening. A slug passed through his hat. Another slug struck Mrs. otheram in the forehead, wounding her severely; it glanced off, or it would have killed her.

A Rotterdam paper says;—
Should the Cortes decide in favor of the monarchy
in Spain it is reported that Prim. Serrano and Olozaga have arranged to run the Prince of Carignano
(Sayoy-Carignano), and attive measures are being
taken to secure his acceptance. He is now fifty-two
years old, and is Admiral of the Royal Italian fact
and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Rotterdam paper says:-

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Past and Present Conditions of Cretan

Affiles. Constantinople, Dec. 5, 1868. I have at various intervals during the past ; car given you what I believe to have been a correct and est statement of the condition of affairs in Crete. and have endeavored to show that by a system of moderation without precedent in the history of rellions in any country the Ottoman government has patiently labored to restore peace and quiet to which, less wise than their Bulgarian coreligionists and fellow subjects, permitted themselves to be made the instruments and dupes of Greek and Russian

The wise and generous measures recommended by the Grand Vizier and approved of and adopted by the Porte involving no more bloodshed than what was caused by the armed opposition of the insurgents to the Sultan's forces gradually drove them to their last strongholds, where, no longer encouraged by receiving regular reinforcements and supplies almost entirely descrited by the population of the island, many of the chiefs of the insurrection returned to Greece, and the remainder, despairing of success, only awaited an opportunity to escape, or an amnesty which would permit them to lay down

the impression that no further attempts would be to revive the disturbances, and in answer to the numerous petitions of the men of the island whose wives and children had been transported to Greece, determined to take upon itself the charitable office of reconveying the poor starving exiles to their homes, for which purpose several steamers, French and Austrian, were chartered, at a heavy expense. Notwithstanding the great opposition offered by the Greeks to their departure several thousands of women and children have already returned to Crete, only too glad to escape from their hospitable entertainers. Even at the Pireus men engaged in conveying their families to the steamer were besten and veying their families to the steamer were heaten and thrown into the sea by the molt others have been arrested on the eve of their departure and payment demanded for the sociter and nourishment extended to their families by the Creran Committee from funds contributed in Europe, England, and America for this charitable object. At Eyina, recently, an Austrian steamer sent to embark several hundred families who, having no means of their own, had petitioned the Ottoman minister at Atlens for sid to return to their homes, was not permitted to communicate with

cinaritable object. At Eyma, recently, an Austrian steatner sent to embark several hundred families who, having no means of their own, had petitioned the Ottoman minister at Atlens for sid to return to their homes, was not permitted to communicate with the shore, and forced to leave them behind. Thus the Sulfand's subjects are desided as prizoners upon Greek territory; and this lawiess proceeding does not stand alone, as wherever the refugees attampt to leave for their native land every obstacle is thrown in the way of their departure, although I have not heard of another instance exhibiting such atter disregard of the commercial rights of the flag of a friendly Power.

But the crisis which every observer of the frequent acts of open hostility that have been committed by the Greeks, in aid of the insurrection in Candia, have long expected ans at last arrived, and patience has ceased to be a virtue. At the moment when it was thought the insurrection was at an end and a portion of the army had already been withdrawn—the presence of so strong a force not being deemed necessary to cope with the few remaining insurgents—the news arrives that a new army of fillousters is on the point of leaving for Crete, composed in part of soiders discharged from the Greek army and officers who have resigned, and supplied with munitions of was taken from the Greek army and officers who have resigned, and supplied with munitions of was taken from the Greek army and officers who have resigned and supplied with munitions of was taken from the Greek army and officers who have resigned and supplied with munitions of was taken from the Greek army and officers who have resigned and supplied with munitions of was taken from the Greek army and officers who have resigned to make a percentual of the Sublime government. Seeing this the Porte made a percentual of the sublime government of king George to put a stop to no my further however much the first of the creak and the port of the washing to the first of the creak and the port of the first

iday last Colonel O'Reilly arrived here from

FRANCE.

Liberal Changes in the French Ministry. PARIS, Dec. 18, 1868.

The Emperor, on his return from Complègne yes turn by giving satisfaction to the public, and, con trary to expectations at the present moment, he signed a decree by which he nominates M. de la Va-

SPAIN.

Republican Address to the People of Cadiz. [Translated from the Republica Federal, Cadiz, Dec. 10.]

Republicans of Spain, republicans of Europe, republicans of the entire universe, shed a tear over the tomb of a hundred of our brothers, a hundred marfyrs to the republican cause, who have fallen victims to the ferocity of the sword that worthy agent of tyranny) in this the land of Cadiz, that has always been the field for the liberties of Spain.

Let us beg a tear for them, and also for double the number of innocent victims—soldiers, women and children—sacrificed to the tyranny of a few miscrables who only bear the image of man. The human form often hides the heart of a tiger, and these wild beasts dishonor humanity by their acts.

Let us always about those infamous persons who do not hesitate, vilely and cowardly, to kill their fealers, creatures under some prefers, or ther heir

bles who only bear the image of man. The human form often bides the heart of a tiger, and these wild beasts dishonor humanity by their acts.

Let us always abhor those infamous persons who do not hesitate, vilely and cowardly, to kill their fetiow creatures under some pretext or other, but invariably to satisfy their ambition.

Let us pardon their unfortunate ignorance, miserable slaves, who perform the office of a dagger that the ambitions and of a traitor, of a second cain, plunges into the heart of his brethren. The responsibility of the sad events that we now lament can never fail to refeet on those men whom the barberous laws of war convert into machines, always ready to exterminate when urged on by those drivers, so repulsive to the public interest, and that bear the titles of generals. Republicans, let us forgive those who, forcibly wrested from the bosom of their families, convert the pestilence of the garrison and the military despotism into the executioners of those same families, let us forgive them, because the sentiments of brutality produced by discipline prevent them from understanding what they do.

Let us forgive them all, without any thought of vengeance, for vengeance only dishonors the avenged; but let us take justice—yes i justice for that blood that we now see recking; justice for those premature tombs; justice for such high infamy against such barbarous proceedings; justice against those cannibals who thus cut up a people, who thus dishonor the human race and deny the civilization of a people such as ours.

Republicans of Spain, republicans of Europe, republicans of the entire universe, let us raise an attar in our own hearts to the brothers who did not hesitate one moment to sacrifice themselves to the liberty of man, to those who gave their blood in order to prevent tyranny from casting the chains of slavery around the noble people of Srain, to those who would not allow that the flag of the republic, the emblem of liberty and the standard of progress should be poliuted by the menuals of

The Progress of Republicanism in Spain.

[From the London Standard, Dec. 17.]

All the effects of the provisional government to put a piessant face on things, and to represent the Spanish people as either perfectly united or perfectly tolerant in their differences, have not availed to hide from us the piain truth that, in Spain as elsewhere, there is a republican party, and that in Spain as elsewhere, republicanism means an appeal to force when the hone of asserting itself by peace able means can no longer be depended on. The proofs are beyond all question. Both and sevelle and at Madrid the mouthpieces of the advanced democrats, who had already frankly pronounced in favor of a republican form of government for Spain, freely avowed their sympathics for the Cadiz uprising, while its star appeared in the ascendant, and just as frankly attempted to suggest the terms on which its promoters should be allowed to capitulate when their star waned. The terms are carrous, a veil was to be thrown over the occurrence, and the belligerents were to "embrace as brothers." The people were to retain their arms, and beither was their organization to be interfered with nor were their leaders to be removed. To crown all, "a republican element was to be admitted into the provisional government." It is this last demand which sades a food of light on the whose transaction; for it is the absence of this clear and definic republican element which is pleaded as a justification of the outbreak at Cadiz, and urged as the only sure preventive of similar occurrences elsewhere. Nor is it only in the press that such pleas have been advanced.

An extraordinary sort of parley has taken place between Serrano, Prim and Tones on the one hand between the one hand

a justification of the outbreak at Cadiz, and urged as the only sure proventive of similar occurrences elsewhere. Nor is it only in the press that such pleas have been advanced.

An extraordinary sort of parier has taken place between serrano, Prim and Topete on the one hand, and Castelar and Orense, the most conspicuous spokesmen of the republican party, on the other. Their pretensions are precisely akin to those we have already described. If you will not turn out, they said, and let us take your places, at least share them with us. You are but a provisional government, a body constituted by yourselves, and you fail to represent the entire feelings of the nation. Castelar is a man of warm temper, like most professional orators, and Marshal Serrano's ears must have tingled when he told him, as we are well informed he did, that he had been a court favorite all his life, and was therefore the last man in the world to be at the head of a liberal government. To this specious reproach if the thee royal favorite had no ceply ready Admiral Topete had; and it was, to say the least of it, equally true, much less personal and intuitely more cogent. He wished to know where the republican party was during all those days between the 18th of September and the Feast of St. Michael when royal anthonity ceased in Spain. The Umonist generals had made the revolution, and they were the proper persons to have the direction. Such were the most bitter and telling utterances on either side during the interview. The rest we are left to sumise. But we think that to the argument of Sebor Castelar, that there are republicans in the country, and therefore there ought to be republicans in the provisional government, those who still exclusively compose it need not have been at a less for a retort.

There are reactionists in the country, but their voice is not just at present very potent. True, it is to be open to universal suffrace and its issue, the Constituent Cortes, if that body is really to meet this side There are reactionists in the country, but they are not represented in the present executive; and there are pienty of priests in the country, but their voice is not just at present very potent. True, it is to be open to universal suffrage and its issue, the Constituent Cortes, it that body is really to meet this side the Greek kalends, to decide in favor of a republican form of government; but we presume that it will also be open to it to decide in favor of the return of queea Isabelia and the restoration of priestly lafuence. If it is not—and despite the presumption we have for argument's sake been making, it probably is not—and if it would be esteemed absurd for the provisional government to allow itself to be superseded, even through the instrumentality of the popular will, by the very regime it overthrew, might it not be deemed equally absurd were it to be superseded by republicans, against whom, knough in a less resolute manner, it has likewise professed to set its face, and from whom it received no assistance whatever in overthrowing the Bourbonn's To our thinking the absurdity would be just as great, though owing to the unintelligible indecision of the existing executive, it would not be by any means so obvious. Prim struck the first note against a republic by his exclamations "You cannot have a republic without republicans:" but at the same time he and his colleagues went out of their way to give every opportunity and plenty of time for what few genuine republicans there may be in Spain to come to the front and make the most of themselves. Here is the really weak point in their position. They banned the Bourbons, they paralyzed Montpensier, they had no civility for any particular personage whom rumors designated as a likely sovereign. But there was to be a free field for the republicanism, if it needed any youxing, out of its obscurest corners. A good deal may be done, by even a small party, if plenty of time only be given them and nothing is done in the way of opposition or rivairy. And absolutely noth

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson and His Mission from an

Reverdy Johnson and His Mission from an English Standpoint.

[From the London Times, Dec. 17.]

It is not for us to enter into the differences of opinion which are said to have arisen among Americans with respect to the manner in which Mr. Johnson has discharged his mission; and it may be worth white to observe that, with one discretitable exception, which we shall presently notice, there has been nothing in our reception of Mr. Johnson which has had the slightest reference to their Dolltical disputes. He has oven received and welcomed by all classes as the Minister of the United States, He was not selected by us, but was commissioned by them. We have certainly not been disposed to regret their choice, but whoever they might have sent would have been received here in a similar spirit and with similar unantimity. We gladly select the opportunity of expressing to their representative the sincere friendship we feel towards them; and if some persons have joined in that expression who in former times have been thought to display a different feeling, it is only a sign that now at least we are unanimous in our triendly disposition. Had we, indeed, displayed any distrust of Mr. Johnson, the Americans would have had good reason to comptain, he is the accredited minister from their government, and a sight to him would be a public slight to them. Mr. Johnson has himself placed the seater to svery

proper light in a letter we publish elsewhere. Some workingmen connected with the Reform League had invited him to dinner; but in consequence of the discussions in America to which we have alluded, a division of feeling arose among them, and they have without the invitation. They were not even contented with this niece of rudeness, but must needs tell Mr. Johnson, in plain words, of a supposed "hostfility towards him of a majority of Americana." To this he justly replies that "he deflies the right of any class of persons in this country, many or few, to question that he is a representative of the government and people of the United Statea; and he objects, if possible, more decidedly, that any such impression constitutes even the semblance of excuse for any act of discourtesy towards him officially." Mr. Johnson is fortunate in escaping from contact with persons who are obviously ignorant of the manners of gentlemen. But their insult to the United Statea Ambassaior is of more importance than their rudeness to Mr. Johnson. He is not mistaken, however, in supposing that this committee represent mobody but themselves, and that the working class are in accord with all other classes in the respect with which they desire to treat any one who may hold his office. Before Mr. Conlingsby and his friends take upon themselves again to interfere in public matters we trust they will acquaint themselves with the rules both of ordinary society and of official courtesy. We repeat that so long as Mr. Johnson is the accredited minister of the United States we treat him with the most unqualified trust as their representative; and unless the Americans are displeased at our entertaining a friendly feeling towards themselves, they have no reason to be displeased with our reception of their minister.

The Laird-Johnson Correspondence.

letter and the correspon obedient servant. BIRKENHEAD, Dec. 17.

DYAR STR. I have been in the combine, as I do, the efforts yet are making to cement tending the state of the property of the state of the

No. 4 Upper Portland Place,
London, Oct. 21, 1865.

Dran Siz-Vour favor of the 19th inst. has just been relived.

risit you at Birkenbeau; out if it shall be, I will do so with pleasure.

My mission to England is not to do or refrain from doing marthing which may serve to promote or continue any ill feeling between any portion of her Najasty's subjects and the citizens of the United States, but, an the contrary, to enceavor by all proper means to extinguish anch feeling. Not withstanding, therefore, that you sympathing are might provide the proper means to extinguish and in hearing from yourself that now, the war being over, you sincervisit from yourself that now, the war being over, you sincervisit to see a lasting peace between our two countries. I remain, with regard, your obedient serving.

JOHN LAIRD, Eq., Birkenbead.

Desiructive Storm at Portland.

[From the London Times, Dec. 17.]

Throughout the whole of vesteriar, but more especially in the early part of the morning, the wind blew with the greatest fury from the south, causing such a heavy sea in the West Bay as has not been seen for years; in fact it was so high and violent as to cause some anxiety for the safety of life and property and a recurrence of the dreadint November gale of 1824, when a portion of the village of Chesil and of the beach were swept away and several lives were lost, was anticipted. From six o'clock until eight in the morning, at the latter hour the tide being at its height, the sea washed completely over the beach, inundating the houses in the locality. About eight o'clock a huge wave was seen rolling in, which, instead of breaking, as a usual, at the edge of the beach, retained its strength until arriving at the summit of the pebble bank, when it borst and with tremendous power harded tons of stones in all directions. This sudden overflow was so great that a strong stone wail, forming the fence of a garden and 200 yards distant from the sea, was dashed to pieces, lunge fragments being hurled wish considerable force to a long distance. The secene presented was of the most remarkable description, for the whole of the turnpike road was rendered impassable, stones weighting several hundred weight block as it up. The sea was so high that in and around the Portland railway station the place was complectly flooded. On the platform the water was nearly knee deep, extending 300 yards away. The rush of water was so impetitious that a portlon of the railway was washed away and trafte was suspended for some hours. The wave which caused the damage was observed for a considerable period before it reached the shore. In comparison with the others it was most gigantic, and as it rolled in with majestic grandeur caused the greatest consternation. Several people who were on the beach fied at its approach. The water found its way to the gas works, some distance off, Destructive Storm at Portland. fied at its approach. The water found its way to the gas works, some distance off, and extinguished the fires, so that the island was in darkness during the night. Nearly 200 vessels are now in the roads, and others, at the time of writing, are seeking the shelter of the breakwater from the gale, which is now raging outside. Several of them are of large tonnage. The ship Warrick, Captain Skinner, baving convicts on board and a portion of the Seventy-first regiment, bound for Gibraitar, took on board this afternoon about ninety convicts from Portland Prison. There is every prospect of more dirty weather following.

ELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Viscount de Palva, Minister of Portugal in Prussia. has just had the honor of presenting his credentials

to King William. The Italian journal the Unità Raliana was recently seized by the government on account of an article published by Mazzini, in which he indicated how Rome could be taken.

The Russian Ambassador at Brussels, reports the Paris Figuro, having been suspected of entertaining liberal views, has been ordered to attendevery sitting of the Begian Chambers. This is in reality applying homeopatay to politics.

The elections of the landed proprietors for the Assembly of Citizens at Hamburg have been favorable to the conservative party; eighteen democrata and six conservatives vacating have been replaced by twenty-two of the latter and only two of the former.

by twenty-two of the latter and only two of the former.

The Pasquino of Florence caricatures the Turco-Greek question by the reproduction of a version of the "Arabian Nights." The Sultan—Well well, you impertment little Greek, don't joke too much with the Grand Turk. Greece—But listen, only one little tale more!

The Italian Court of Accounts has rejected a demand made by Rear Admiral Count Persano for the payment of his pension. That officer, as may be remembered, was condemned to the loss of his grade on the 15th of April, 1807, for faults committed at the battle of Lisea.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN BOSTON.

important arrests in Boston.

[From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 30.]

On the with of July, 1866, between the hours of six and nine in the evening, the safe of Mr. George H. Gooding, No. 16 State street, was broken into and \$10,000 in gold abstracted. Four days before this event Angustus! Penny, alias Bianchard, applied for and rented all the store of Mr. Gooding except that required by the latter for his business as a broker. This time was used by Penny for fitting up the store for the alleged purpose of carrying on the book trade. But after the robbery Mr. Penny turned up missing. Mr. Gooding determined to ferret out the parties concerned in the crime at whatever cost. Three days after its committal he went into the place of one of the persons now under arrest and charged him with the aid of detectives, and in spite of them in some cases, he has persevered until from evidence obtained it is believed that Mr. Penny had four accomplices in the affair—viz.:—Messrs, Wison and Barton, two Englishmen, who are now serving out a sentence in Cherry Hill prison, Pennsylvania: Harry Jennings and Charles Steadman, of Eoston. The two last named are now under arrest in this city. In three or four months after the robbery Mr. Gooding had a photograph of Penny in his possession, which was furnished him by a "professional," who, told the names of all the reques concerned in the crime, Mr. Gooding went to Canada two or three times, in company with detectives from the office of J. S. Huni & Co., in pursuit of the thleves.

There the same story was narrated respecting the scamps who had done the deed and had shared the money. On one of his excursions to Montreal Penny was "shown up" to Gooding, but he could not be arrested at that time, and the former boasted that he could never be caught in the States. But he ventured over to Ogdensburg to send twey fine day for him, and Detective Chapman, of Hunt's office, arrested him at the Blanchard House and broaght him to this city. Steadman and Jennings were taken late arrests here this f

New York INSURANCE LOSSES BY THE LYNN FIRE—
The following is a list of losses sustained by New York Insurance companies by the late die in Lynn, Mass.—Henne, \$1,000; Neutrin, \$0,000; Penents, \$1,000; Germania, \$1,000; Ventera, \$9,000; Lostinaria, \$1,500; Rangera, \$1,000; Magica, \$1,000; Millantian, \$12,500; Rangera, \$1,000; Cornesson, \$1,000; Cornesson,

THE SCAFFOLD.

ada-A Dark Deed in the Woods-History of a Terrible Tragedy-Last Hours of the Condemned-Ho Dies Declaring His Inno

condemned—Ho Dies Declaring His Innoceence-Seenes at the Gallows.

[London (Canada, Dec. 2s) correspondence of the Toronto Telegraph.]

The people of London have to-day a special reason to think over the subject of the death penalty. A man convicted of a terrible crime—the murder of his own neec—has died on the gallows for his crime. The Christians songs of praise still echo through our churches; songs of thanksgiving for a Redeemer sent, songs that fell of "Feace on earth, good will toward nea;" and ye, almost while the words are lingering on the Christian's tips, and the echo of their music falling on our ears, a poor, trembling, guilty wretch is brought forth to die before the eyes of a gaping crowd. What a farce it seems, when one contemplates this awful seene, to chant and preach of "Peace on earth, good will toward men " However, let preachers preach of that. Theirs (not ours) be the duty to reconcile these opposites; Christians singing of "good will toward men," while within their sight another "Christian" dies for a crime that would put the worst of fleuds to shame. The following are the particulars of THE CRIME.

The crime for which Jones was excented was the murder of his niece, Mary Jones, aged about thirteen years. The facts of the case are these:—

On the 11th of June last the deceased grif, Mary Jones, left the nouse of her father, Henry G. Jones, a farmer, residing on the second concession of Decaware, for the purpose of borrowing some flour for her mother from her uncle, Thomas Jones, who have dut a short distance away. The girl not returning as soon as was expected, ner younger stater was sent after her, and on the way to her uncle shows she made known the object of her journey. She said she was looking after ner sister Mary, when her cousin replied, in a half-jesting manner—"hizzy, you needen't look for Mary any more, for father and her her cousin and take her away." The child returned hone and informed her mother of what her cousin had told

were for a learn increased. The neighbors were told of the affair, and set out in all directions in search of her. For a long time an ill feeling had existed between the two Jones families, in consequence of a robbery white Thomas committed at his brother's house. Mary was a witness of the robbery, and she was therefore distiked by her uncle, who often threatened to punish her for telling on him. He is said to have borne a very bad character in the neighborhool, was universally distiked, and was particularly severe in his language when speaking of his brother's family. The latter would not visit fhomas' house, so afraid of him were they, and under these circumst nees it seems somewhat singular that they should have sent the little girl to borrow from and loan to each other. As night came on and Mary did not return the entire neighborhood was alarmed and the farmers all around came to assist in the search. The mother of the child accompanied by a neighbor, went over to Thomas' house, but were afraid to cuter, so desperate a man did they consider aim. They called his wife out, however, and questioned her on the readside. In reply to their inquiries she stated that Mary had commerce in the afternoon and waited at the gate for a few minutes. She asked for the flour, but home was given her, and see then went away. This was all the information her ann tould or would give. Thomas house, was then called for. At first he would not come out, but finally he did come, and in a grunt manner answered their questions. He said all he knew about the girl was that he saw her go away towards a stugar bush between the two houses, in company with ais daughter Elizabeth. After they manner answered their questions. He said all he knew about the girl was that he saw her go away towards a sugar bush between the two houses, in company with his daughter Elizabeth. After they had been away about an hour he said he went after them, to look for his daughter. And met her coming back alone. He said he knew nothing more about his niece, remarking that sag would turn up all right in the morning. He spoke very bitterly to the girl's mother, saying she ought to be swung up inteen feet high. He refused to allow his daughter Elizabeth, who by his account was the last person seen with the missing girl, to be questioned, saying she was tired and sleepy and should not be disturbed. From his conduct it was judged that he knew more about the matter than he cared to tell. That night a search warrant was procured and his house searched for the girl, but without fluding her or any crace of her. On the following day the control people assisted, and a number of indians continued the search, but still without success. The suspicion arainst Thomas Jones and his family now became so strong that they were all arrested. While Jones was in custody, and before the oody was discovered, he scoke in such a war as to leave no doubt the he search, but still without aucess. The suspicion against Thomas Jones and his family now became so strong that they were all arrested. While Jones was in custody, and before the body was discovered, he spoke it such a way as to leave no doubt that no tried to throw all the guilt on his daughter. In the meantime the search went on, and on the 14th the body was found. It was under a heap of sticks, which had been thrown loosely together, the interstices filled with decayed leaves, presenting a ghastiy appearance. The ground was at this spot of a soft, marsay nature, into which the remains seemed to have been crushed by the foot. Hose who are aware of the venom actualing the murderers can readily credit the fact of this last outrageous indignity. Hither the father and daughter had repaired on the night of Thursday to complete their horid deed. The body was marked in many places. There were bruises of greater or less extent in every part of it. The appearance of the back suggested the opinion that she had been dragged some distance along the ground. The hair was clotted with blood and the head appeared as if it had been beaten with a club. On a closer examination an extensive fracture of the skull was found on the left side. The frontal and occipital bones were also more or less fractured. To produce this result a number of heavy blows with a stout weapon mad been required. beth. The feeling against Jones was so strong that the people were with difficulty restrained from lynching him. He and his daughter were consisted for trial to London jail. The trial of Jones commenced on October 10, before Justice Adam Wilson. A large minuter of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, their evidence pointing strongly to him as the numberer. In the definee his daughter was called, who swore that she herself had killed her cousin with a stick and covered the body with leaves. It was not possole, however, that the injuries on the bedy could have been indicted by one so young and weak, and it was therefore considered that she placed the guilt on herself for the purpose of screening her father, and in the hope of securing his acquittar. She failed, as the jury, after a patient trial, brought in a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on December 1s, a few dars later the guil was tried and found guilty of mansanighter. She was sentenced to ten years' impressionent to the Fernienitary. The other mombers

oner was somenced to be hanged on Becember 15, A few days later the grif was tried and found guilty of man-snapsher. She was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at the Fentendary. The other members of the lamily were released from custody.

AFLICATION FOR A NEW THAL.

On the presence being found guilty his counsel moved for a new trial, the motion coming up before the Judges at Osgoode Hall, in your city, but the motion being refused, and while the prisoner was under the respite grabted to the 20th, his counsel, Mr. Glass, armed with a FEITTION FOR A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE VISITED OF A REPRIEVE TO A REPRIEVE

I had several interviews yesterday with the Governor Gerai and Minister of Justice; but now, I fear, there is no hop PAVID GLASS.

Made a determined effort yesterday and this morning, in failed; cannot now reach London to time to see Jones. Ning has been entitled that could avail for his benealt. A much dissatished at the result.

DAVID GLASS.

THE NEWS COMMUNICATED TO THE MUNICERE.

Sheriff Glass, in company with Mr. Oates, the city missionary, visited the jail on Saturday and broke the news to him, to which the prisoner despondingly replied, "So filere been't no hope!" At the request of the missiotary the prisoner joined in prayer, and fervently acted "amen" as the plone missionary rose to his fee.

of the missionary the prisoner joined in prayer, and fervently acided "amen" as the plous missionary rose to his few.

His DENIAL OF THE CRIME.

The prisoner held out strongly as to making a confession, declaring that he would be telling a lie in stating that he struck the unfortunate victim. From his manner, fewever, it is apparent that if he does not feel called upon to make a confession, still that the circumstances of the murder were so vividly brought out at the trial that there is no doubt as to his direct connection with the act.

Setuatry of this prisoner.

In order that any attempt at suicide might be prevented us prisoner was placed in one of the most secure wards of the city jail, handcuffed and frond and at the same ward with an indian, who could watch its myementa. Notwitistanting this the prisoner booke one of his handcuffed and freed his hands. In writes were much minamed after the exertions be had used to loosen his hands.

By Last construints on Satura.

During Christmas day the prisoner was rather despondent, though yet nopeful of commutation of his sentence, and paid attention to the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Savage, who visited him, and three diay of the city alisationary. The following are some extracts taken from the diary of the city alisationary. Mr. Oates, who has been most chreenitting in his attention to the prisoner:—

Saturday 156th inst.—Saw Jones twice to-day:

be utering an untruth. I shall hardly press this matter any more; only, at the suggression of the Sherif, take down in writing his testimony. I also told him that while he rested on Christ alone for salvation he should die in love and charity with all—die forgiving those whom he might regard as tresspassing against him. He said he did so feel.

SUNDAY, 27th inst.—This atternoon, in company with the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, visited Jones again. The visit was very satisfactory; his two boys were present—one in his eightbenth year, the other in his sixteensh. They were broken down with trouble. Their father talked largely to them in counsel on a Christian life, pointing out the sins he wished them to guard against, and begged them to be kind and dutiful to their mother and the children; to shun bad company, cards and frivoilty, and especially to never indulge in the profane use of the name of Jesus; to attend regularly a place of worship. He expressed to us full confidence as to his salvation through the blood of Christ, teiling us he had rest and peace in Jesus.

HOW HE SPENT TESTERDAY.

The Rev. Messrs, Elliott and Briggs, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, visited the prisoner yesterday and offered up prayer with him, and singing a couple of hymns, in which the prisoner ioned and seemed to feel as if the ministrations of the reverend gentlemen had really made an impression on his hardened soul.

HIS LAST HOURS.

seemed to feet as if the ministrations of the reverend gentiemen had really made an impression on his hardened soul.

It was asserted this morning that when some clergymen visited him last night he turned upon them fercely and said he did not want them, and that after heaping threats and abuse upon them he retired to his ceil and avowen his determination not to leave there except by force. Mr. Oates, Mr. Row land and others assert that there is little if any foundation for this statement. They say that at one time, about fine o'clock, he showed signs of irritability, and expressed a desire to be left alone, and that he retired to his ceil. In a snort time he came out, and the remainder of the night he passed in a restless, though quiet manner, weiking his ceil back and forth, and occasionally lying down. On Sundar he remarked that he felt impose in his mind, though last night his mind seemed a little cloudy. He called from his cell to the Indian, Pan, who has watched him all along to come and sing with him. Dan went, and they sang together the hymn, "Dear dying lamb, thy preclous blood." At intervals during the night he sang of his own accord, and while alone, several hymns, such as "Come, ye souis, by Him affired." "Just as I can without one plea," "Here we suffer grief and pain," "There is a happy hand" and "There is a land of pure delight."

He made inquiries of Mr. Oates regarding the disposal of his body, expressing great repugnance at the thought of being buried in the fail yard. He was assared that his body would be properly and decently interred. He earnestly desired that his love should be conveyed to his wife, and requested that steps might be taken for the liberation of his boys now in castody, and begged that those present would pay some attention to their spiritual wants.

**There is a happy and or and requested that steps might be taken for the liberation of his boys now in castody, and begged that those present would pay some attention to their spiritual wants.

arose and proceeded in a loud tone and excited manner to address the multitude. The following are

"It wish to say that I am Thomas Jones, and I never did—good, bad nor indifferent—say one word to Elizabeth to cause the death of Mary. And I say that It was taree hours after it was done before I knew about it. Goodby to ye all, brothers and sisters. Don't think the worse of me because I am nere. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ abide with you all, and I hope to meet you all in heaven. I have no guilt to confess nor to feel repentant for. May the Lord have mercy on me now! I never did that deed,"

The ministers, the sheriff and others on the platform then bade him farewell one by one. He shook hands with each of them warmly but tremulously, and they then retired from the platform to a room tooking out upon the scaffold. The linian was about the last to say goodby, and as Jones snook hands with him he said, "Goodby to you, Dan; I forgive all. God bless you, for Jesus Christ's sake." The Indian said farewell affectionately and kindly and then retired mournfully after the others, leaving Jones sione on the gallows with the dreadful executioner, who immediately proceeded with his terrible dutles. He placed the victim on the drop and proceeded to adjust everything. While he was thus engaged the unhappy culprit continued to pray aloud in short sentences, calling on God for mercy. His ejaculations were uttered repeatedly and with great fervor. In this way he went on while the hangman was arranging everything:—"Now may the love of God be with me and console me! God have mercy on my soul! Jesus have mercy on me." These sentences he repeated over and over again, semetimes calling on God for mercy, and sometimes imploring the Saviour to help and comfort him. As the while cap was drawn over his face and his eyes looked for the last time upon the world, his lips were seen to move and utter again and again the names of God and Jesus Christ. Prouably he died with those prayers on his lips.

At last all was ready, and then the

A STATEMENT.

The following is the verbal statement made yester.

The following is the verbal statement made yester-day by Thomas Jones:—

I stood by the bedside of my daughter Elizabeth and said, "How could you do that?" "Well," sine said, "she has bothered and bantered me a long time." Said I, "How could you do that?" She then said:—"You know you gave me that brooch." On last Easter sanday ishe went to Pulford's place. While there she did not see the brooch. Mra. Fulford said she stole three ergs. She said, also, that she saw Mrs. Fulford wearing the brooch when she came to our place. My boy took me Pulford's girls said Elizabeth had not taken the ergs, but that the old woman (Mrs. Pulford) and an edd steal them. After that Mary got held of it and threw it at Elizabeth, twitting her with stealing ergs. She said when she went to drive the cow Mary would say. Don's steal any more ergs." Elizabeth repited, "who told you I stole ergs." Elizabeth repited, "who told you I stole ergs." Elizabeth repited, "who told you.

was along with her?! I said "Elizansth was with her." Mrs. Pulford and Mary's mother both replied "Elizabeth has kitled her." I says to them "Never possible, never." So I did not know anything of the murder then. I said "Will you come in and have a talk with Elizabeth?" They said no, they would not; but asked inc to bring her out. I said, "Well now, look here, as you refuse to go in, you had better go home. That girl will be home in the morning." I believing she was lost in the woods, having been lost in them myself; they then upbraided me with the same thing agnia—that Elizabeth or me had klifed the girl, Mary: I said they ought to be hung up for saying so; what I meant by saying this to them was that I knew she had stayed up all night, destroying all her neighbor's cattle; I mean Mary's mother; I then parted, and I and my son returned to the house; I asked them to wait till lasked Elizabeth about ie; I went to Elizabeth's bedside as stated in my first statement. Says i—"Eliz, what has become of Mary ". She made rome quibbles about felling me. I told her she must tell me. She said:—"I went back across the fields with ner." She taen said:—"We had a fight." Said i—"Bid you hurt her, for she has not got home yet?" She replied—"She is dead." Said i—"How could you do that?" She said Mary accused her of stealing eggs and told her she stank. I asked her—"How loug did you do this before you left the woods?" She said—"Oute a bit." Said i—"How could you do she said, "Do you know that path just beside a maple tree?" She said—"She lies there." I then came days shing him if he thought she would do it; I then went and hallowed after the folks, but got no answer; they went at once and got a warrant during the night, and I and the fainly were arrested early the following morning. The conversation with Elizabeth was about ten o'clock in the evening, and sae told me the girl Mary was dead before five o'clock. I never said anything at any time to connect the ceath of the girl Mary to Elizabeth.

The Bove is a correct copy of Jon

control of the spiritual vasits.

The execution of Diese took piece here this morning in the presence of a large concourse of people potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country people, some of the potton of whom were country to the potton of whom were the potton of whom the potton of the potton of whom the potton of the potton of whom the potton of the potton a fair examination before a board capable of deciding upon its qualifications, and if he was found to be capable he would be retained. He drew a comparison between the honor of the men engaged in the naval and army services of the country and those engaged in the civil service, showing that, while there was unimited franci in the latter, he had those engaged in the civil service, showing that, while there was unimited franci in the latter, he had those engaged in the civil service. Showing that the part of any arm or navy official. The difference, he said, was due to the discipline of the services first named and the lack of ductipine in the civil service. He did not believe the race of honest men was extinol, and he felt that if the people would take the matter in hand they could soon weed out the there's and replace them by honorable men. Besides competitive examinations of the candidates for office he would also have a system of probation by which an admitted candidate could be removed if he was found, upon a practical test, to be unequal to the duties of his position. He knew there was a great and timportant change as this bill would bring about; but he had observed that the objections came from politicians rather than from the people and the taxpayers. The people, he added, are beginning to look into the matter, and they will soon demand their right to the removal of all unworthy officials and the appointment of only those in every respect qualified for their respective positions.

After Mr. Jenckes had finished his brief remarks the following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting:—

ALMOST A DOUBLE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

(Cynthiana, Ky., (Dec. 26) correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

A most horrible and atroclous murder was committed last night at Clayaville, in Harrison county, and one of the most respectable citizens of an adjoining county was severely if not mortally wounded. I have been unable to glean the particulars of the affair and can therefore only send you a brief summary. An intoxicated person by the name of Morrison had a difficulty with Judge Duncan Harding, of Robertson county. The Judge, wishing to avoid a personal collision at the time, attempted to leave the room in which they were when Merrison drew a heavy knife and plunged it into Harding's back, producing, probably a mortal wound.

Just at that instant Edward Jackson, a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county, opened tae door of the room and without a word being apoken or an instantly warning Morrison placed a pistoi to Jackson's forenead and dred, the shot scattering his brains in every directionation of course killing him instantly. During the excitement of the moment Morrison escaped and fall plants to capture him have proved unsuccessful.

Grain Shipments page New Orleans.—Mr. Shier,

have proved unsuccessful.

Grain Shipman's proximent of Dubuque, one of the largest grain men in the of Dubuque, one of the largest grain men in the western States, arrived here yesterday to confer with Mr. Higher, of the Showator Company, and Mr. Tucker, of the Illinois Central Kaliroad, in reference to the movement of wheat to Liverpool from the furthest points of lows, along the lews deviator of that road. They have allosen the furthest points to lowe along the fews deviator of the readied by rat, co as to fully fry the experiment of grain simpments through our pert. Mr. Sitter has already in made all the mocessary arrangements with the barge line at St. Louis on an way down and Mr. Rea, the president of the harpe line, will do everything in his power to carry out the project. The cover of a section will be ready to the ist of Ambaurt. Mr. Sitter reading the ready to the ist of Ambaurt. Mr. Sitter reading the ready to the ist of Ambaurt. Mr. Sitter reading the ready to the ist of Ambaurt. Mr. Sitter reading the ready to the ist of Ambaurt. Mr. Sitter reading the ready to the ist of Ambaurt. Mr. Sitter reading the ready to the ist of Ambaurt. Mr. Sitter reading the site of Mr. Sitter site o